

PROPERTY PLANNING COMMON ELEMENTS

COMPONENTS OF MASTER PLANS

RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

Trapping

This activity involves regulated harvest of animals using various types of traps in both upland and wetland settings. Trapping for furbearers typically occurs in the winter when pelts are thickest. Trapping is also conducted to capture and remove nuisance animals (e.g., beavers that are building dams in key stretches of trout water) and to reduce predation on desirable nesting/denning wildlife species.

Traps are typically set in areas of low human visitation and use by other types of recreation. High use of an area by other user groups and domestic pets can negatively impact trapper use of an area. Impacts to other users generally are low, but incidental trapping of domestic pets is possible. Most traps need to be checked daily and as a result most trappers pursue this activity on properties in relatively close proximity to their homes. Trapping can provide supplemental income through fur sales.

Notable Differences in Participation or Opportunities Across the State

Trapping occurs throughout the state. Participants use a range of different habitats and prefer locations away from population centers.

Notable Times of the Year of High or Low Participation

Participation is highest in fall and winter, moderate in spring, and low in summer.

Participation

Participation Rate and Frequency

Based on a 2016 survey of Wisconsin residents conducted for the development of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), it is estimated that 4% of adult Wisconsin residents participate in trapping, which ranked #64 out of 64 activities evaluated.

Days/year	% of Trappers
1 to 2	43
3 to 9	32
10 to 29	9
30 or more	16
Total	100%

In terms of frequency, participants that engaged in trapping did so about in line with the frequency of participants in most other activities (it ranked #35 in frequency out of 64 activities evaluated).

Estimated Trends

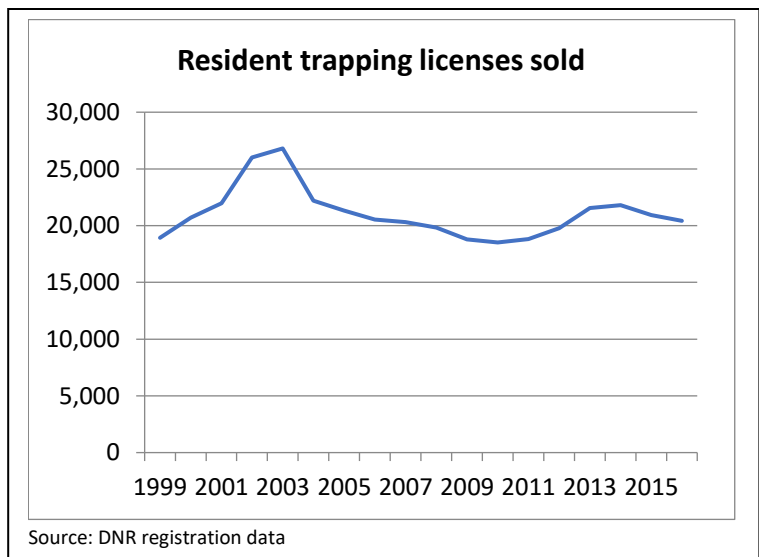
Participation reports and predictions for trapping have been included under hunting projections, so as predicted for hunting, trapping is likely to see a decline in participation rate. This decline is due to changing demographics, urban sprawl, and many other factors that affect hunting land.



Wisconsin offers a trapping only license or a Conservation Patron's license, which includes many of the permits one would need to hunt, fish, and trap throughout the year. As a result, tracking trapping participation is difficult. Wisconsin residents that purchased a trapping license jumped to above 26,000 in 2002 and 2003 then leveled in 2004 and has remained near 20,000 since.

Demographics

As can be seen from the SCORP survey results in the table below, participants in trapping in Wisconsin tend to be younger, rural men.



Demographic Category	Demographic Group	% Participation Rate Within Demographic Category	% Composition of Demographic Category (sums to 100%)
Age	18-29	10	52
	30-39	3	14
	40-49	2	8
	50-59	3	15
	60-69	1	9
	70 and older	1	2
	Total	--	100
Gender	Female	3	38
	Male	5	62
	Total	--	100
Residence	Rural	5	58
	Urban	3	42
	Total	--	100

